

JOHART AFTER NEW YORK'S PIE.

Demands for Jersey Republicans Patronage of This Port.
MACHINE PLANS UPSET.

With Three Jersey Cities in This Customs District Their Claim Is Strong.

ROOSEVELT'S CHANCES GOOD.

This, Too, Disheartens the Machine.
Lauterbach Off for Washington; Gruber Back from There.

Vice-President Hobart demands for the Republicans of New Jersey part of the patronage for the Port of New York. What little peace of mind is left the Platt-Lauterbach Republicans will be destroyed by this unexampled turn in political affairs; for what is of supreme importance to the local machine is the fact that Mr. Hobart's demand will be coupled with. Such is the news from Washington. The patronage of the port of New York has always been conceded to residents of this State. Jerseyans have been looked at as foreigners, who had no right to any of it. But that was before New Jersey had gone Republican.

Jersey's New Rights.
New Jersey has been in the list of "hopeless Democratic" States when national patronage has been distributed. But now she has a Republican Governor and a Republican Legislature. She gave a large majority for McKinley electors, and Vice-President Hobart himself a Jerseyman—figures that not only these facts, but the fact that Jersey City, Bayonne and Hoboken are in the New York customs district establish a Jersey claim to patronage consideration, and he is pretty close to McKinley.

One office which Senator Platt and the machine have conceded to a Jerseyman is Commissioner of Immigration, the salary of which is \$6,000 per year. The patronage which the successor of Commissioner Senner will dispose of is considerable, including an assistant at \$4,000 and several clerks and inspectors.

The Lodge Immigration bill has had much to do with the determination to appoint a Jerseyman as Commissioner, because the supporters of that restrictive measure desire that a native American shall enforce it at the port through which four-fifths of all immigrants to America enter. The Lodge contingent fear that such a Commissioner could not be found among the Platt machine, and thus politics would interfere with facts.

It was the most important office to which the Jersey Republicans could establish a legal claim, and for that reason the Vice-President has asked for the appointment of a friend. This is the reason why Ferdinand Eldman withdrew his application for Commissioner of Immigration and transferred it to Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third New York District, to which he has just been appointed. He was "tipped off" from Washington that this would be a wise course to pursue.

The New Jersey Republicans also have their net out to catch a few Custom House offices.

Worried Over Roosevelt's Chances.
All this to add to the machine's woes comes on top of the announcement that the most aggressive enemy of the machine in the strong administration—Theodore Roosevelt—is more than likely to be named this week as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, which has just the Republican leaders completely in the dumps. It didn't cheer them up to learn in addition that John E. Millholland, another leading anti-Plattist, has secured a \$150,000 a year mail tube contract for New York.

Politicians of the Platt stripe are fearful at the visit of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge to Commissioner Roosevelt Sunday means Roosevelt's appointment as Navy Secretary, Long's assistant. It was said that Senator Platt had weakened in his opposition to Roosevelt's appointment, although at first he stood out bitterly against it. He still insists, however, that the appointment shall not be charged up to the machine.

Colonel Archie Baxter's appointment as Third Assistant Postmaster-General is hoped for, but no one seems to know when. If all he will be named. The fear was expressed yesterday that the situation will develop another Garfield-Cooking struggle, with Platt's machine making war on the national administration.

Gruber Back from Washington.
"Abie" Gruber returned yesterday from Washington. He had a conference with Senator Platt about the machine's civil service bill, of which he is the author. The bill is intended to release many State and local officers from the civil service, and the bill was sent to Albany early in the session and was buried in the committee room. Gruber said yesterday that, as the result of his Washington trip, the bill will be introduced this week. He thought, too, that the clause of the Rains amendments would be changed to give the legitimate organizations a voice. He was sure about this, however, as he had seen only T. C. Platt, not Louis F. Payn or Governor Black—necessary steps towards.

Edward Lauterbach went to Washington last night to see Platt. He will return tomorrow. Mr. Lauterbach took with him a valise full of applications for jobs. At his office yesterday he was busy for several hours listening to the plaints of the seekers.

Lauterbach will also make a final effort to get the "Guesy" Boss to take a stand against the extra amendments. He thought he will hold a conference with State Chairman Charles W. Hackett, who is at the Arlington Hotel. Mr. Lauterbach believes that the State Committee should hold a State Convention and nominate a slate of the Court of Appeals—the only office that will be filled at the State election this fall—instead of having one named by the committee. He thinks the State should give up to the Republicans of New York an opportunity to go to the municipal fight on a platform unaffected by the State organization, supplemented by a platform to be put out at a caucus of Greater New York delegates.

Largely with Stealing a Wagon.
A McGinn and William Tish, who are charged with breaking and entering the house of Noah Schumacher at Oak Tree and abducting Miss Kate Schumacher, are charged with another offense. Ellis Campbell, who keeps a road house on road from Metuchen to Plainfield, was charged with stealing a wagon and a horse from the Schumacher place, and helped themselves to a wagon.

WITNESSES AT THE INQUEST OF AIMEE SMITH'S DEATH.

After the Verdict Was Rendered Coroner Dobbs Held Nelson N. Weeks, of Hackensack, N. J., in \$2,500 to Await the Action of the Grand Jury.



SLOW CABLE FOR DEAD MAN'S CURVE.

Traction Company to Consider a New Device Offered.

COL. WARING APPROVES.

He Writes a Letter to Mayor Strong Commending the Hunter Brothers' Invention.

The Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen is considering a scheme for the lessening of the dangers of "Dead Man's Curve," which was submitted at its last meeting by James T. and W. J. Hunter, two practical young mechanics of this city, who have little other capital than their own brains and energy.

President Vreeland, of the Metropolitan Traction Company, was present at the committee meeting at which the Hunter brothers submitted their plan. He was favorably impressed with it, although he said yesterday that he was afraid the invention of the Hunters had been anticipated. He declared, however, that if upon examination by the engineers of the company the Hunter device should prove to be practicable he would be glad to adopt it. "We have our eyes and ears open all the time," said he. "We shall be glad to welcome any new device that will solve this problem."

The Hunter device consists of a secondary cable to be superimposed over the present and swift cable with such attachments that it will be possible for the gripman to drop the one and take hold of the other as soon as he reaches the curve. The difficulty with the present system is that it is impossible to diminish speed on the curve when once the gripman has taken hold of the cable. It is claimed for this secondary cable that its adjustment will enable the gripman to maintain on the curve any rate of speed he desires, and also to stop short at any point on the now whirling loop which extends from the Lincoln Monument to Fourteenth street.

The Hunter Brothers have been working on their invention for more than a year. The perfected plans and specifications were recently sent to Washington and a patent applied for. They are confident that they have something entirely new and which will be of practical benefit to the city.

That they are not alone in this opinion is shown by the following letter from Commissioner Waring, which was written after he had examined the drawings of the Hunter invention.

Department of Street Cleaning,
New York, March 18, 1897.
Dear Mr. Mayor:
I think the invention of the Messrs. Hunter promises relief at Fourteenth street, and I think you would be justified in asking the special attention of the Department of the Interior on a matter of interest to this city.

GEORGE E. WARING.
At a meeting of the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen there were present a number of gentlemen all armed with measures of relief from the nuisance at Dead Man's Curve. When W. J. Hunter presented the plans of his secondary cable there was a chorus of disapproval from the gentlemen who favor usurping the park and giving it over to the uses of the Traction Company.

"Some very unkind remarks were made," said Mr. Hunter yesterday. "Mr. James McGinn, the dry goods merchant, who is present to represent the interests of

those who wish the cable road to go through the park, said that our plan was absurd. I retorted that if his plan were adopted, cutting through the park, that paradise of nodding nurse girls, it would soon become necessary to label that portion of the cable road's line "Slaughter House Park."

"Now, what I claim for our invention," continued Mr. Hunter, "is that it is simple, practicable and cheap. The work of excavating and supplying the extra cable with its attachments would not cost more than \$4,000. This secondary cable can go as fast as the other if speed is desired. The rate of speed can be entirely regulated by the gripman."

CLEVELAND NOT UPHELD.

Forestry Commission Decides That the Reservation Order Was Too Sweeping and Ought to Be Modified.

Washington, April 5.—Secretary Bliss at the Interior Department this morning had a conference with the National Forestry Commission—Senators Wilson, of Washington; Shoup, of Idaho, and Delegate Ferguson, of New Mexico—relative to the advisability of revoking President Cleveland's order of recent date establishing additional forest reservations of over twenty-one million acres.

Professor C. S. Sargent, of Harvard University, who is chairman of the Commission, maintained that the policy of President Cleveland, which is in line with his report of last February, ought to be carried out. However, other members of the Commission, which consists of Professor Wolcott Gibbs, president of the National Academy of Sciences; General Henry L. Abbott, U. S. A.; Professor William H. Brewer, of Yale; Arnold Hague, United States Geological Survey; Alexander Agassiz, of Harvard; and Professor J. W. Foster, of the University of California, maintained that the order was too sweeping and ought to be so modified that certain territory now covered can be exempted from the reserve and that other outside territory may be included. At length it was agreed to refer the matter to Congress. Senator Wilson made the principal argument in favor of revoking the Cleveland order. He spoke of the mineral claims in the Cascade Mountains that were included under the order; stated that the rainfall was sufficient without the presence of forests to augment it; that there was no timber of commercial value in the reservation; that it was all within twenty-five miles of Puget Sound, and that mining and agricultural interests had been made to suffer.

The agreement which was reached was that the old McKee bill shall be submitted to the Senate with the request that it be put into the Sunday Civil bill, now pending. This amendment is intended to give the Secretary of the Interior authority to make such withdrawals and revoke such orders as he may think best, and to prescribe such rules as will permit the disposal of timber in the reserve to those engaged in mining, to settlers, and for the construction of highways; the withdrawal of agricultural and mineral lands, and providing for the selling of dead and mature timber.

HOTEL BURNED, GUESTS HURT.

Actor John Bryant Seriously Injured by a Fall Through a Skylight.

Dayton, O., April 5.—Fire, said to have been of incendiary origin, broke out in the west wing of the Phillips House, corner of Main and Third streets, about 6:30 o'clock this morning. The west wing of the building was completely gutted, and the other sections of the hotel were badly damaged by water and smoke. There were many narrow and thrilling escapes, and several persons were seriously injured. The fire was confined to the west wing. The loss is about \$15,000, fully insured. John Bryant, an actor, in the Katie Insourey Company, fell or jumped from the third floor through a skylight. He received a fracture of the skull, a scalp wound and several severe cuts. He is at the Deaconess Hospital, and there are hopes of his recovery. His wife had her right ankle fractured.

Pennsylvania Railroad.
Announces that on and after April 7 bicycles will be checked by baggage agents and carried in baggage cars when accompanied on the same trip by owners. Free of charge, provided passenger presenting bicycle for carriage has baggage; otherwise, the bicycle will be charged for at regular rates.—Adv.

WEEKS HELD FOR THE GIRL'S DEATH.

Man Who Was with Aimee Smith, of Hackensack, Before She Died.

LOCKED IN THE TOMBS.

He Refused to Go on the Witness Stand, and Testify at the Coroner's Inquest.

Nelson M. Weeks, the witness in the Aimee Smith case, was held in \$2,500 bail by Coroner Dobbs yesterday to await the action of the Grand Jury. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that Miss Smith came to her death by acute carbolic acid poisoning, the solution of which was compounded by Weeks.

On March 8 Miss Smith was found dying in a room at the Hotel Victor. A few hours before her name had been registered there as "Mrs. J. Everett, of Chicago," by a man who deserted her when she was dying. It was not known for some time who her companion was, but the failure of Nelson M. Weeks to return to his home in Hackensack, at which place he and the dead girl belonged, fastened suspicion upon him. He was the superintendent of a Sunday-school at Hackensack and Miss Smith was the organist.

After Miss Smith's death Weeks remained away from the city until March 23, when he surrendered himself to Coroner Dobbs. He said that while listening to a sermon the night before he was convinced that the proper thing for him to do was to give himself up. He was placed in the House of Detention by the Coroner and held there until yesterday.

Assistant District-Attorney Zoring appeared for the people. The father of the dead girl, a man about fifty years of age, who had always been Weeks's intimate friend, occupied a seat in the rear of the courtroom. Several times during the investigation he looked in the direction of Weeks, who attempted to screen himself by sitting behind several people and keeping as close to the wall as possible.

The first witness was the colored porter of the hotel, Victor, who told of going for Dr. Lewis.

Dr. Lewis was called and swore to an incriminating remark made by Weeks, who said to him: "Doctor, I think I gave her too large a dose of carbolic acid." He said he asked Weeks if the suffering girl was his wife, and when the latter replied: "No," he told him to call an ambulance, saying, "I will not treat the case."

Why He Refused the Case.
"Why did you refuse to treat the case?" asked the Coroner.
"From purely personal reasons," was the reply.

When pressed, Dr. Lewis said: "Some physicians would have refused, others would take anything they could get." He identified Weeks as the man to whom he talked and was then excused from the witness stand.

Officer Cox, of the East Twenty-second Street Station, testified to the call for the ambulance and the fact of Weeks having left Miss Smith to die, making his escape through a rear window. Dr. Ira C. Crandall, the ambulance surgeon from Bellevue, told of her condition when found. Weeks was then called to the witness stand.

"Mr. Weeks," said Coroner Dobbs, "you

have certain rights. You are here as a witness. You are partly implicated and I warn you that any excuse you may give here may be used against you in a higher court. I also wish to tell you that the jury will be instructed that your failure to go upon the stand must not prejudice them against you."

Weeks said that he had been advised by his attorney not to go upon the stand and was excused.

Dr. Albert T. Weston, Coroner Dobbs's physician, was the next witness. He said Miss Smith came to her death from acute carbolic poisoning, and Dr. Coleman and Dr. Lederle, the former a microscopist and the latter a chemist, testified to the presence of carbolic acid in the body.

Mr. E. L. Beekman, a friend of Mr. Smith, who sat with him throughout the ordeal, testified to the identification of the body.

Coroner Dobbs then charged the jury. He reviewed the facts exhaustively and told the jury it was their duty to ascertain how she came to her death. "You must not," said he, "permit the fact that the witness, Weeks, did not go upon the stand to weigh against him."

Weeks on the Verge of Collapse.
Weeks, during the charging of the jury, grew pale. He gave one glance in the direction of Mr. Smith, who was in the rear of the courtroom, and then his eyes filled up. His mind trembled and it seemed as though he would break down.

When the jury retired, Weeks's son, who had been in an anteroom, joined his father and held a short conversation. Evidently anxious to get a sight of Weeks crowded up and he was taken into Coroner Dobbs's private office. Coroner Dobbs asked him why, when Dr. Lewis called, he had not said she was his wife in order to obtain immediate treatment. Weeks's reply was as follows:

"I had committed so many sins I did not wish to add another to the long list." He remained in the private office until the jury brought in its verdict. Then he tremblingly walked out to hear it. The verdict read:

"We find that Aimee Smith came to her death from acute cerebral congestion and carbolic acid poisoning, administered by some person or persons unknown, and the solution which caused death was compounded by Nelson M. Weeks."

Because of the word unknown in the verdict Weeks evidently believed that he was going free. His face became as white as that of his son. Coroner Dobbs then said: "In view of the verdict I will hold Nelson M. Weeks for the Grand Jury in the sum of \$2,500."

Fight Over the Bail.
Weeks's lawyer made a protest. He said there was no case, and that the bond demanded was excessive.

Assistant District-Attorney Zaring said he thought the bond was about right, and the Coroner replied that if he wished it would be set aside and go to court and have the Coroner mandamus.

Mr. Weeks's attorney reminded the Coroner that his client had given himself up voluntarily, and that there was no danger of his running away. He expatiated upon this at great length until Coroner Dobbs reminded him that Weeks had stayed away from the city until the 23d of March, and since then had been in the House of Detention.

"You furnish bail if it is reduced to \$2,500," asked the Coroner.
"Yes," said the attorney.

If the District-Attorney has no objection I will reduce," replied the Coroner. This was agreed to, and the bail was set at that amount.

At the request of Weeks the Coroner permitted him to remain in his office until 4 o'clock, when his friends, having failed to find a bondsman, he was taken to the Tombs.

Weeks, after being locked up, is said to have broken down completely. It was afterward announced that former Assistant District-Attorney Zoring had been appointed to represent the people.

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Itching, irritated, scaly, crusted scalp, dry thin and falling hair, cleaned, purified and beautified by warm shampoo with CUTICURA SOAP, and occasional dressings of CUTICURA, the purest of emollients, the greatest skin cure.

Cuticura.
Treatment will produce a clean, healthy scalp with luxuriant hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

"How to Produce Luxuriant Hair" mailed free.
With Eucema instantly relieved by Cuticura Remedies.

OH DEAR! MY BACK!
Backache, kidney, and uterine pains, strains, muscular weakness, relieved quick as an electric flash by Collin's Volatile Electric Plasters.

District Attorney McIntyre had been engaged to defend him. The Grand Jury will be given the facts in the case this morning, and there is but little doubt he will be indicted for manslaughter in the fourth degree.

BLUE LAWS ENFORCED.

Police Became Suddenly Active in Putting Them Into Effect.

The daily average of arrests recorded in the Seventh Precinct Station House, in Madison street, is under ten. The total on Sunday was forty-five, and of that number twenty-four were charged with performing tasks that were not necessary or charitable. All were arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning, much to his annoyance, for most of the charges were trivial. "Why are there so many petty cases of Sunday law violation?" he asked testily, and the policemen told him they had been moved to strict enforcement of the law by complaints sent to Headquarters by Malcolm R. Barney, chairman of a Christian Endeavor Society, at No. 280 Livingston street.

Wearily the Magistrate went through the long docket, and, evidently dissatisfied with his position, imposed fines upon such persons as were proved to have been illegally employed on Sunday.

There were arraigned before the Magistrate a bunch of bootblacks, all Italians, voluble, deferential, of uncertain age, but very busy with many children and dependent old folk who filled the back benches. Harry J. Goldsmith volunteered to defend them. He found that the bootblacks were charged with maintaining stands in violation of a corporation ordinance, and pointed out to the Magistrate that if the men were guilty the ordinance provided for a penalty of "That's so," observed the Magistrate. "The police may notify the Commissioner of Public Works and have the stands removed to the corporation yard, but I can inflict no punishment for their maintenance."

So the bootblacks were discharged. Magistrate Mott had a long list of Sunday law violations on his docket in Centre Street Court, and he inflicted the penalties without compunction.

Comstock's Accusing Signature.
The examination in the case of Conrad Schicklering, of No. 41 Union square, who was arrested last week at the instance of Anthony Comstock, took place yesterday afternoon before United States Commissioner Shields. Anthony Comstock was the chief witness against Schicklering, who signed himself "H. B. Rascal."

After the examination Schicklering was held for trial.

FREE "TEST" THIS WEEK.

The Man Who Tells Disease at a Glance, without Asking Any Questions, Looking at the Tongue or Feeling the Pulse.

In the parlors of the Psychopathic Institute, No. 128 East 23d st., New York City, 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., Sunday 10 to 2, the most marvelous diagnostician ever known will give a "Free" examination this week to all who call, providing they are afflicted and are anxious to get well.

So plainly will he describe their disease that the patient will know at once that he is correct, and if they are cured, he will tell them the proper means to employ in order to get well; if incurable, they will be advised against spending any more money for useless treatment.

There is continued excitement at his rooms over his remarkable diagnosis and wonderful, strange and mysterious cures. It is remarked that people who have been sick, lame and deaf for years are cured, many times by only a single treatment. Patient after patient who had lost all hope are restored, and his charges are much less than those of any other specialist. He is the most powerful of all natural or vital magnetic healers.

Every reader should show this to their sick friends. All are welcome. None should fail to see this wonderful man.

\$15.00 Suit or Topcoat to your measure.

We don't wonder you're perplexed—so many advertise to order clothing at such similar prices, claiming superiority from fabric to fit.

We make TO MEASURE \$15.00 Suits and Topcoats having an INDIVIDUALITY in cloth and finish. Fabrics are imported—they're CONFIDENT in us. Cutting by new English system—guaranteed fit the result.

But behind our offer is a 20 years' experience on Broadway as TAILORS. We've ALWAYS commanded exclusive dressers' patronage. CAN YOU run ANY risk here?

Money returned if you want. A year's guarantee. Our \$4.00 Trousers are cut NOT to bag at knees. Samples and self-measurement rules free.

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BAZAR GLOVE-FITTING PATTERN.

This Norfolk Waist, No. 6282 \$2 to 42 inches, measure.

Will be mailed to you on request. ONLY 10 cts. Best Regular. Price 25 cts. If you would like to see other styles send 10 cts.

"MODES" by May Mantelton.

Write distinctly your name and address and size wanted.

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Wanted—An Idea
Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WOODBURN, C. O., Dept. F. I. Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.80 prize offer and new list of 1,000 inventions wanted.

SUIT AGAINST SCRIBNERS.

\$50,000 Asked by B. G. Jayne, Who Claims to Have Been Libelled by the Magazine.

About two years ago President E. Benjamin Andrews, of Brown University, was engaged by the Scribners to write a series of twelve articles for their magazine, on progress in the United States during the past twenty-five years. The installment published in the issue of September, 1895, described the national revenue scandals, and was based on the disclosures revealed by a Congressional investigation.

In the course of this article, President Brown took occasion to speak of Benjamin G. Jayne, who from 1869 to 1874 had been a special customs agent here, as a blackmailer who had caused the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co. to pay to the Government over \$200,000 on baseless complaints. For the damaging statements contained in the article, Jayne who is at present in the employ of the Chesapeake & Virginia Railroad, brought suit in the United States Circuit Court of this district, claiming \$50,000. The first suit resulted in a mistrial. The taking of testimony was begun yesterday before Judge Shipman, and it is likely that a verdict will be secured to-day.

All's well that ends well. But you must begin well. So start Spring by patronizing Brill Brothers.

For your swell Business Suit, Sack, 3-button Checks, Plaids, Overplaids, in Browns, Greens and other new shades.

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Outfitters to Men.

THREE STORES: 279 Broadway, Near Chambers; 47 Cortlandt, Near Greenwich; 211 Sixth Av., Near 14th Street. Shoes, Hats and Furnishings.

\$12.50 SUITS TO ORDER. Worth Double.

Cassimers, Tweeds, Cheviots, Worsteads, Serges, Havana and Olive Brown, etc., guaranteed fast color and all wool. The newest and best styles.

The Tailoring Is Faultless. Everything warranted and kept in repair without charge for a year.

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The Skilful Tailors, 15 AND 20 ASTOR PLACE, Just Off Broadway, BROADWAY AND 30TH ST. Open Evenings.

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Every ingredient in Hires Rootbeer is health giving. The blood is improved, the nerves soothed, the stomach benefited by this delicious beverage.

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Quenches the thirst, tickles the palate; full of snap, sparkle and effervescence. A temperance drink for everybody.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A package makes five gallons.

OH HOW I SUFFER

DON'T CRY— I know it hurts, but get you one of the Improved Elastic Trusses. It cures you, and you can work with ease night and day, thereby effecting a radical cure without resort to the age-old remedy of "putting up" under the hardest exercise or severest strain. Can be worn with comfort and safety by men, women and children. Cut or send for free book on rupture.

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